

1950

KERRIER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.W. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

for the twelve months ending

DECEMBER 31st. 1950.

KERRIER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st. 1950.

To the Chairman & Members of the Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Rural District for the year 1950 which although a report on the first full year as Medical Officer of Health is the fourth I have presented since my appointment.

Epidemiologically the year was again significant for its low incidence of infectious disease and analysis of the vital statistics failed to indicate any abnormal local characteristics.

The overwhelming public health problems in the area are problems dealing with sanitary engineering as members of the Council are well aware, the provision of adequate and safe water supplies and sewerage disposal being notable examples. The acceptance of the principle of a large scale joint water undertaking such as the De Lank Scheme is a major progressive step in the field of sanitary engineering, although in view of the country's present and future financial commitments the time of materialisation of the scheme must be speculative. It has to be realised that acceptance of this major scheme calls halt to all local water schemes which cannot be adapted to the main scheme and vacillation either by central or local authorities can only act as a further brake on the activities of progressive sanitary authorities.

I will now proceed to make my report.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
G. W. KNIGHT,
Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Statistics.

Area in acres.....	90,839
Estimated population.....	21,360
Number of inhabited houses.....	6,760
Number of houses per acre.....	.07
Number of persons per house.....	3.1
Rateable value.....	£80,525
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£330

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Live Births.

	1950 Males	1950 Females	Total 1950	Total 1949	Total 1948
Legitimate	140	129	269	297	279
Illegitimate	4	5	9	13	12
T O T A L S	144	134	278	310	291

1950 Birth Rate (i.e. Live Births per 1,000 Home Population) = 13.01

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Birth Rate	13.01	15.50	14.7	18.7	19.4	18.5

Still Births.

	1950 Males	1950 Females	Total 1950	Total 1949	Total 1948
Legitimate	2	4	6	8	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-	2	-
T O T A L S	2	4	6	10	6

1950 Still Birth Rate (i.e. per 1,000 Home Population) = .28

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Still Birth Rate	.28	.50	.30	.95	.4

Deaths.

	Males	Females	Total
Total number of deaths	135	144	279

Death Rate (i.e. deaths per 1,000 Home Population) = 13.06

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Death Rate	13.06	13.20	12.20	17.40	16.25	13.0

Deaths from all Causes.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	8	1	9
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic disease.	2	-	2
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	4	3	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	3	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	10	12	22
15. Leukaemia, aloukaemia.	1	-	1
16. Diabetes.	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	13	20	33
18. Coronary disease, angina.	26	7	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease.	29	55	84
21. Other circulatory disease.	3	5	8
22. Influenza.	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia.	1	6	7
24. Bronchitis.	5	4	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	3	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	3	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	8	13	21
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-
34. All other accidents.	5	-	5
35. Suicide.	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
T O T A L S.	135	144	279

Comparative Birth & Death Rates, 1950. (Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns).

*(Using comparability factors - (Births - 1.03 Kerrier (Deaths - 0.89		England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Births		(Rates per 1,000 Home Population)			
Live Births	*13.4	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births	* 0.29	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths					
All Causes	*11.6	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.33	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
Deaths					
All causes under 1 year of age	10.8	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis & diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.05	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0

Population.

Year	Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population	Births	Deaths	Birth and Death Ratio
1945	19,700	363	256	+ 107
1946	18,210	353	296	+ 57
1947	18,510	347	322	+ 25
1948	19,700	291	241	+ 50
1949	20,000	310	261	+ 49
1950	21,360	278	279	- 1

Maternal Mortality.

Total number of maternal deaths ... Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total (live & still births).

1950	1949	1948
0.00	3.12	0.00

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	1950 Males	1950 Females	1950 Total	1949 Total	1948 Total	1947 Total
Legitimate	1	2	3	9	6	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1	
T O T A L S	1	2	3	9	7	13

1950 Death rate of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births..... = 10.8
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.... = 11.2
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births = -

Year	1950	1949	1948	1947
Death Rate	10.8	20.03	24.0	37.46

Deaths of infants under 1 month of age.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
T O T A L S	1	2	3

1950 Neonatal death rate = 10.8 per 1,000 live births.

Heart Disease

Deaths from diseases of the Heart (all ages) = 120

Males	Females	Total
57	63	120

Malignant Diseases.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases (all ages) = 32

Males	Females	Total
17	25	32

Tuberculosis.

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages) = 11

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	1	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	2
T O T A L S	9	2	11

C O M M E N T.

The Registrar General has estimated the mid year Home Population of Kerrier for 1950 to be 21,360, which is 170 less than the estimated total population and 1,360 more than the estimated civilian population for the previous year. This is the first occasion in the past five years that there has not been an arithmetical increase in the population resulting from excess of births in the area over the number of deaths from all causes, the two totals being practically identical (278 births; 279 deaths).

Births - The birth rate has been steadily falling since the high rate recorded in 1946, and this year the total number of live births was 278 giving a birth rate of 13.01 per 1,000 estimated home population. Using the comparability factor of 1.03 this gives a birth rate of 13.4 per 1,000 estimated home population, the figure for England & Wales as a whole being 15.8. The fall in the birth rate is not local or peculiar to Kerrier but effects the country as a whole and although a temporary high birth rate was expected after the war it is tempting to speculate on the part played in the continued fall in the number of yearly births since that period by the steadily increasing cost of living.

During the year 1950 in addition to the 278 live births there were 6 still births compared with 10 in the previous year. This gives a still birth rate of 0.29 per 1,000 Home Population when compared with the figure 0.37 for the rest of England & Wales.

Of these 284 total live and still births during the year 169 (60%) were born in their own homes (163 being notified by District Nurse Midwives, 5 by General Practitioners and 1 by a private Midwife); 89 (31%) were delivered in Hospital (87 in Redruth Hospital, 2 in Helston Cottage Hospital) and 26 (9%) were delivered in private Nursing Homes.

There were 11 premature births during the year 8 being delivered in Hospital and 3 in their own homes the incidence of premature births being 3.8%.

Total Premature Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Hospital	2	6	8
Nursing Homes	-	-	-
Domiciliary	-	3	3
T O T A L S	2	9	11

Of these 11 premature births, 4 were premature still births (2 males : 2 females) all were delivered at Hospital, the incidence of live premature births being 2.5%.

Deaths - During the year 1950 there were 279 deaths amongst residents of Kerrier, 57% of which occurred over the age of 70 years (159 deaths occurred over the age of 70 years, 67 of which occurred amongst males and 92 amongst females in the proportion of 2 : 3).

The comparative death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 home population was the same as that for the rest of England & Wales and shows little variation from the previous year's figure. The chief causes of death in order of frequency were heart disease (120 deaths and contributing 43% of the total deaths) males and females showing a fairly equal susceptibility (57 male deaths : 63 female deaths), and deaths due to malignant disease (32 deaths and contributing 11.5% of the total deaths, the proportion of male deaths to female deaths being 2 : 3).

The excess of female deaths (25) over male deaths (17) was due to the excess number of deaths from malignant disease of the breast and uterus in the former group.

There were no deaths during 1950 which could be ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth and only one such death has been recorded in the last three years, 901 births having occurred during this period.

There were three deaths of infants under 1 year of age during the year compared with 9 in the previous year and giving an infant mortality rate of 10.8 per 1,000 live births. All three infants failed to survive the first month of life, the first a male child surviving two weeks the cause of death being bronchopneumonia and encephalomalacia. The remaining two infants were females the first surviving only 15 minutes the cause of death being cerebral haemorrhage sustained during birth, the second female infant survived 23 hours and death in this case was ascribed to prematurity.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospital Facilities.

There are no hospitals situated in Kerrier and patients requiring hospitalisation are referred to Camborne-Redruth Minor's & General Hospital, Royal Cornwall Infirmary Truro, Falmouth, Penzance or Helston (Cottage Hospital). Patients suffering from infectious diseases requiring inpatient treatment may be admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Truro, and tubercular persons requiring hospitalisation may be admitted to Tehidy Sanatorium, Camborne-Redruth. A Public Health Laboratory is centred at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, receiving clinical material and water, milk and ice cream for bacteriological examination.

Home Nursing and Health Visiting Service.

There were no material alterations in this service during the year, Nursing in the home being administered by District Nurses employed by the Cornwall County Council. The shortage of hospital beds in the country as a whole makes this service especially important and a great deal of sterling work is carried out by these Nurses as a routine. In addition to home nursing duties the District Nurses act also as Midwives and undertake certain Health Visiting duties. During the year they attended 168 domiciliary confinements either acting as midwife or as maternity nurse to a general practitioner. All are qualified to use and are equipped with a Gas & Air Analgesia machine for use at a confinement and gas & air analgesia was administered in 54 instances during the year, each expectant mother being first of all examined by the family doctor to exclude any contraindications to its use.

Every encouragement is given to mothers who are breast feeding their infants and the following table gives some indication of the extent of breast feeding in the area, a comparison being made between infants born in their own homes and having continuity of nursing care and management and those born in hospitals and nursing homes and having to suffer a rapid change in environment and nursing care at 10 - 14 days following birth.

	10-14 days		1st. month		2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
	Dom.	Inst.	Dom.	Inst.	nth.	nth.	nth.	nth.	nth.
Total number of infants	145	70	145	70	215	215	215	215	215
Total fully breast fed	120	51	92	39	103	86	67	60	54
Percentage fully breast fed	82.8	72.8	63.4	55.7	50.2	40	31.2	27.9	25.1
Total breast complement	5	9	9	9	13	9	5	3	1
Percentage breast plus complement	3.4	12.8	6.2	12.8	6.0	4.2	2.3	1.4	.5
Total breast plus supplement	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	7	10
Percentage breast plus supplement	-	1.5	.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	3.2	4.7
Total number artificially fed	20	9	43	20	91	117	137	145	150
Percentage artificially fed	13.8	12.8	29.7	28.6	42.3	54.4	63.7	67.7	69.7

Dom. = Domiciliary Births.
Inst. = Institutional Births.

Apart from the fact that there is a greater tendency in the Institutional group (i.e. babies born either in hospital or nursing home) to augment the breast feed with complementary or supplementary feeds during the period of stay in the hospital or nursing home as the case may be, this survey does not suggest that the change over at 10 to 14 days from hospital nursing care and management of the infant to the home environment and the care of the Local Authority Health Visitor plays any part in the fall in incidence of breast feeding during the third or fourth week of infant life or that a higher incidence of breast feeding is evident in mothers confined in their own homes.

viz: Percentage having breast feeds in the domiciliary group at 10 - 14 days	)	..... 86.2%
Percentage having breast feeds in the institutional group at 10 - 14 days	)	..... 87.1%
whilst at the end of one month		
Percentage having breast feeds in the domiciliary group	)	..... 70.3%
Percentage having breast feeds in the institutional group	)	..... 71.4%

The following table gives some indication of the amount of work carried out by the 8 District Nurse Midwives and one full time Health Visitor employed during the year:-

Domiciliary confinements.....	168
School Medical Inspections.....	23
School Cleanliness Inspections.....	170
Infant Welfare Centre (Helston).....	60
General Nursing Visits.....	10,378
Midwifery & Maternity Visits.....	1,207
Ante-Natal Visits.....	1,244
Casual Visits.....	164
School Follow-Up Visits.....	931
Health Visits.....	105
Tuberculosis Visits.....	3,233
Tuberculosis Clinics.....	106

Ambulance Service.

This service is administered by the Cornwall County Council the main Ambulance Centre being stationed at Tolvean Depot, Redruth, whilst in addition to this main centre, the St. John Ambulance Divisions at Helston and Carnmenellis operate a 24 hours service.

The demands for ambulance transport continue to increase and as yet there are no signs of having reached a peak level. As a result the staff and complement of vehicles at the main centre had to be increased during the year and in addition one Utilecon Ambulance was permanently stationed in the Lizard area.

The following table gives some indication of the patients carried and miles travelled by the two St. John Ambulance Divisions during the year:-

Month	Stithians & Cammonellis		Holston	
	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients
January	72	2	323	9
February	-	-	255	9
March	41	2	898	28
April	13	1	379	14
May	91	4	498	21
June	34	2	481	19
July	13	1	599	22
August	46	2	508	13
September	39	4	1025	30
October	-	-	509	17
November	37	2	599	20
December	-	-	516	24
T O T A L S	386	20	6590	226

Home Help Service.

This service introduced in this County in July, 1948, continues to be administered locally by the Women's Voluntary Service centred at the Korrior Rural District Council Offices, and is a combined service for both Holston Borough Council and Korrior Rural District Council areas. The complement of full time Home Helps for the year was 6, the same as that for the year 1949, but far from there being an increase in demand for these services, there was in fact a reduced demand for these services during the year 1950. The following table indicates the number and types of cases assisted and the number of hours Home Helps were employed on each type of case during the year 1950.

Number of Maternity Cases who received aid	)	.....	23
Number of hours Home Helps were employed	)	.....	2,246
Number of Old Age cases who received aid	)	.....	14
Number of hours Home Helps were employed	)	.....	1,688
Other cases who received aid	)	.....	22
Number of hours Home Helps were employed	)	.....	4,275

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year.

	1950	1949	1948	1947
Measles.....	19	146	133	218
Scarlet Fever.....	7	2	27	29
Erysipelas.....	1	4	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	33	7	35	50
Pneumonia.....	4	4	7	5
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	8	1	1	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	14	22	14	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1			
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	1			
TOTALS...	89	186	218	312

Age & Sex Incidence.

	Under 1 yr.		1 - 2 yrs.		3 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25 yrs. & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	4	4	3	2	10	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis														
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Comparative Case Incidence of Infectious Diseases. (Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns).

Notifications Corrected (Rates per 1,000 Home Population)	Kerrier	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Pop- ulation 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin- istra- tive County
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.33	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough	1.54	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.05	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Measles	0.89	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.19	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polio- encephalitis					
Paralytic	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	3.52	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

C O M M E N T.

The year 1950 showed itself to be a year of low incidence of infectious disease the fall in total numbers of infectious diseases notified being in the main due to freedom of the area from measles infection, only 19 cases being notified in 1950 compared with 146 in the previous year. The epidemiology of the disease is such that a higher incidence will in all probability be recorded in 1951 when it is assumed a new young community of susceptibles will have arisen in the area.

Whooping Cough - This is a particularly distressing and exhausting illness effecting mainly the under 10 years age group, and mortality is highest in the under one age group. Seventeen of the 33 cases notified during 1950 occurred in the 5 - 9 age group and 14 in the under 5 age group. There were no deaths. At the present time a great deal of research is being undertaken in this country with various whooping cough vaccines and probably in the very near future a prophylactic vaccine of a fairly standard potency will be in regular use. In the meantime, the controlled use of certain antibiotics suggest that the distressing spasms of coughing peculiar to this disease may be reduced in frequency and severity with this form of therapy especially if given early in the disease.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.- The total number of poliomyelitis cases notified in Kerrier during 1950 was 8, of which 6 showed signs of paralysis and 2 proving to be non-paralytic poliomyelitis. Five of these cases occurred in persons over the age of 15 years, 2 in the 5 - 14 age group and only 1 occurred under the age of 5 years. The sex ratio of those effected was 5 females : 3 males, and the non-paralytic cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the two youngest females both in the under 10 age group. The first case a male aged 17 years proved to be an isolated case and was notified from Carnkie, Wendron in February. No other cases were diagnosed until some five months later when a visitor to the area a male aged 14 developed signs of paresis in one shoulder girdle and was notified in July, 1950. This again proved to be an isolated incident and no further cases were notified until September when a female naval rating from the R.N. Air Station, Culdrose, developed signs and symptoms of paralysis due to infection with the poliomyelitis virus. Five more cases were notified within the next two months, and in each case either direct or indirect contact with naval personnel could be shown in the history of these cases prior to infection. Four of these cases occurred in Mullion, three being females, one adult shown to be suffering from the paralytic form of the disease and the two females under 10 years who had signs and symptoms of non-paralytic poliomyelitis. The one male case in Mullion outbreak was that of an officer stationed at Culdrose who developed a fatal form of paralytic poliomyelitis. No peripheral spread of infection was apparent and no further cases occurred in this or neighbouring areas.

Diphtheria - No cases of diphtheria occurred in the Kerrier district during 1950 the last case being notified in 1948. The fact that the past two years has shown to be relatively free from the threat of diphtheria is apparent but not real. The control over this disease is dependant on the proportion of the susceptible population immune to the diphtheria germ and such immunity in the absence of epidemics can only be provided by artificial measures viz. immunisation. Unless we can retain a state of immunity in the community the possibility of outbreaks cannot be lightly ignored. In 1948 from the records at our disposal only 31% of the child population were apparently protected in this manner. In 1949 energetic attempts were made to improve this picture, small temporary immunisation clinics being set up in the various parishes throughout the area where the proportion of immunised children appeared to be unsatisfactory. Similarly a survey of all the schools in the area was undertaken and every child whose parents were willing and who had not previously been protected in this manner were immunised. Although we have no reason to be displeased with the result of these measures in the school age group it is essential that they be continued just as energetically in the future if we are to retain a safety level of immunes in the community.

The percentage immunised in the under five age group is less satisfactory only 43% of this section of the child population having been officially recorded as immunised. There are no Infant Welfare Clinics in this area and diphtheria immunisations are carried out either by the family doctor or alternatively mothers may take their young children to the local school when an immunisation session is being held, all arrangements being made by the District Nurse for the area. Every effort is made by these Nurses to encourage immunisation and in actual fact an analysis of these Nurses records suggest that 66% of children in their care and under five years have been immunised and that 82% of children between 15 months to five years have been protected in this manner. The discrepancy between this estimate and that culled from our immunisation records is due to the fact that although the Registrar General estimates the child population under five years in Kerrier to be 1,593, the total number of children for which infant welfare records are held and of whom Nurses are aware is only 1,218.

Age Group	No. of record cards held by Health Visitors.	No. of children stated to be immunised.	Percentage Immune
0 - 15 mths.	307	63	20%
15 mths. to 5 yrs.	911	746	82%
Total under 5 yrs.	1218	809	66%

From the records held at the Area Health Office the total number of children officially recorded as immunised is as follows:-

Age Group	Number Immunised	Registrar General's Estimate of Population	Percentage Immune
Under 5 yrs.	691	1593	43%
5 to 14 yrs.	1852	2658	70%

A survey of the 29 schools in the Kerrier district has been completed and from analysis of the questionnaire given to each child and to be completed by the parents it would appear that out of 2,086 children attending these schools, 1,754 are stated to have been immunised (i.e. 84% of the school population).

The following table gives the total number of immunisations carried out during the year:-

Age Group	Numbers completing a primary course	Numbers receiving booster doses
Under 5 years.	194	4
5 to 14 years.	59	161

Smallpox.

There were no cases of smallpox notified during the year 1950, and although a number of possible contacts entered the area from abroad during 1950, none developed any suspicious signs or symptoms.

The total number of vaccinations performed during 1950 is as follows:-

Age Group	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Total
Under 5 yrs.	59	1	60
5 to 14 yrs.	2	2	4
15 yrs. & over	6	16	22
T O T A L S	67	19	86

Tuberculosis.

Fourteen new cases of tuberculosis were notified during 1950 thirteen proving to be pulmonary tuberculosis and one non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were eleven deaths during the year 9 in persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 in persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The sex ratio of deaths was 9 males : 2 females and the death rate was 0.51 per 1,000 Home population compared with 0.36 the death rate from tuberculosis for England & Wales. The following table gives the sex and age distribution of new cases notified during 1950:-

Ages	NEW CASES					
	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	1	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45	7	2	9	1	-	1
45 - 65	2	-	2	-	-	-
65 & over	1	-	1	-	-	-
T O T A L S	11	2	13	1	-	1

The total number of persons remaining on the tuberculosis register at 31st. December, 1950, is given as follows:-

P U L M O N A R Y			N O N - P U L M O N A R Y		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
55	37	92	12	7	19

Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary ... 111

There are no Chest Clinics in Kerrier and patients attend either Falmouth, Penzance or Redruth Clinics whichever is the most convenient. All notified cases are visited by Health Visitors who give instruction on hygienic methods of disposal of sputum, and advice and assistance on the many social problems that are common to chronic illnesses. Contacts are encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic in order to exclude hidden cases of tuberculosis in the family and to ensure that a regular check is kept on the uninfected individual. Young contacts are tested for susceptibility to the tubercular organism and those proving to have a negative reaction to a Mantoux test using old Tuberculin (1/1000) are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Milburn for the following information.

Water Supply.

The general position as regards water supply in the area has altered little during the year with the exception that an extension of the Helston Porthleven Water Company's main was carried out to water parts of Breage and Sithney Parishes including Carleen, Godolphin and Coverack Bridges.

Analysis of Piped Water Supplies.

Parish	Piped to house	Standpipe
Mullion	252	-
St. Keverne (Coverack)	78	15
Landewednack (The Lizard)	23	20
Crowan (Loodstown & Praze)	144	25
Sithney (Lowertown, Nanceogollan & Coverack Bridges)	98	20
Mawman (Mawman Smith)	86	30
Manaccan (Helford)	15	3
St. Gluvias (Ponsancoth)	-	40
Breage (Prah Sands)	60	-
Constantine	165	20
Breage (Trowithen Terrace, Ashten)	24	-
Wondron (Trowenack)	30	6
Breage (Godolphin and Carleen)	55	-

All piped water supplies were sampled for Chemical Analysis and all proved satisfactory.

No samples taken from piped supplies showed evidence of Plumbo Solvency.

Number of water samples taken)
for bacteriological analysis)..... 18

Number of samples being satisfactory..... 9

Number of samples showing pollution..... 9

As in previous years every effort has been made to improve the quality of the water derived from springs and wells on which a great part of this area depends for its water supply. Periodical sampling has been carried out with the results as set out on the table appended. Where poor analysis have been returned notices advising the boiling of water have been displayed and the supply thoroughly investigated in an endeavour to discover the source of pollution. In this way fourteen Public Wells were improved during the year. In some cases definite improvement was obtained but in others the results were disappointing.

Water samples have been taken periodically from public wells, for bacteriological analysis, with the undermentioned results:-

Number of samples taken..... 103
Number of samples being satisfactory..... 53
Number of samples being unsatisfactory..... 37
Number of samples being suspicious..... 13

Particulars of Water Samples taken from Public Supplies for 1950.

Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Budock	a	a					b.a				a
Constantine	a		a		a		a.b		a		
Stithians											
Gribbes Corner	a				a						
Foundry		a			a			a			
New Road		a			c						
South Road	a										
Half Moon					a						
Porkellis		a.c					a				
Breage						a				a.a	
Townshend	a										
Trescowe						c					
Bakers Row, Breage						a					
Leedstown	a										
Colroger, Mullion			c			c				c.c	a
Germoc						a					a
Godolphin	c										
Mullion Water Co.	c		a			c		c			
Longdowns		a			a						
Carnkie		a					a				a
Boligey Moor		b			b						
Golden Lion		b			a						
Carmmenellis											
Yellow Works		b			a						
Prah Sands						a					
Ponsanooth		a.c			a.c		a.b.				
Gweek									c		
Mabe	b	a		a			a		a		
The Lizard										can	b
St. Keverne	b.c			a	a						
Coverack	c	c	c		c						
Ruan Minor						c.c					
Mawgan	c				b		c.b.c	c.c			
Port Navas	b	e									
Mawnan	c.c						c				
Praze	a										
Nancegollan	a										
Burhos		c			a						
Manaccan							c.a				
Cury						c.c.					c
Treverya							c		c		

a Satisfactory
b Doubtful
c Unsatisfactory

Drainage and Sewerage.

Although no new schemes of sewerage have been carried out during the year considerable activity has been displayed in this field of Local Authority functions. Outline schemes for St. Keverne, Constantine, Ruan Minor with Cadgwith, Mabe, Mawnan Smith and Praze-in-Beeble have been prepared and it is hoped that at least one or two of these schemes will proceed at an early date.

General Sanitary Conditions.

Complaints received:-

Choked drains, cesspits etc.....	318
Unsatisfactory sanitation.....	81
Unsatisfactory Housing conditions.....	27
Water Supply.....	70
Refuse Disposal.....	57
Rats and Mice.....	22
Vermineous premises.....	16
Overcrowding.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	159
<u>Total</u>	<u>754</u>

Nuisances abated and defects remedied.

Premises connected to sewers.....	3
Drainage systems repaired.....	43
New drainage systems.....	56
Choked drains, cesspits cleared.....	333
Premises requiring repairs.....	36
Premises requiring improved water supply.....	19
Miscellaneous nuisances.....	131
Informal Notices served and complied with.....	79
Statutory Notices served and complied with.....	1

Vermineous Premises.

Sixteen complaints have been received during the year and in all cases disinfection was satisfactorily completed by the use of insecticide spray.

Disinfection of houses.

Number of houses requiring disinfection.....	21
Number of visits made.....	42

Refuse Collection.

A fortnightly collection of refuse throughout the area has been carried out whilst during the summer months an experimental weekly service was organised for the undermentioned areas:-

Prah Sands
Hullion
The Lizard
Cadgwith
Coverack
Mawnan Smith

This service although entailing a certain amount of overtime proved successful and certainly satisfied a long outstanding need. Five refuse tips were in operation during the year on all of which controlled tipping was carried out with varying degrees of success. The tip at Binnerton, Leedstown was filled and it was found necessary to secure a new tip at Pengelly, Breage. This tip is now in full operation and functioning satisfactorily. All tips were treated during the summer with tip dressing for the control of flies etc. with satisfactory results and were also treated as required for the control of Rodents.

Housing.

Acute shortages in some building materials especially softwoods have continued to have a severe braking effect on repair and maintenance work in housing. This has had a very direct effect on the number of Notices served on property owners to carry out specified works. This has, on the other hand, proved rather beneficial due to the fact that work has been done more on the basis of personal contact and mutual agreement on works to be done and materials utilised. Under the circumstances the figures given below although quite complete by no means give a true picture of work which has been accomplished in this field.

Number of complaints received as to Housing conditions.)	91
Number of properties in which defects were found.)	73
Number of inspections made.....	232
Number of informal Notices served.....	45
Number of Notices complied with.....	45

The survey of houses in the area was carried on during the year and the position was found to be as under:-

Number of houses surveyed.....	169
Number in category 1.....	4
Number in category 2.....	17
Number in category 3.....	49
Number in category 4.....	12
Number in category 5.....	87

No Statutory action was taken against any property under the Housing Act.

Overcrowding.

Although no special survey has been carried out on overcrowding cases have been brought to the Department's notice and every effort has been made to abate same. This can generally only be accomplished by rehousing in suitable houses which of course today are just not available. However, in close co-operation with the Housing Department, it has been found possible to rehouse a limited number of the worst cases.

Rat and Mice Destruction.

The continual war against Rodents has continued throughout the year. Private properties, business premises and Local Authority properties have all received attention which, however, due to staff limitation can only be described as sporadic. A limited survey of the District was carried out with good results. The Council's sewers were treated twice and were found to be clear of infestation. The main points of infestation continue to be the Council's refuse tips and every effort was made to keep these under control. The number of complaints as to rodent infestation was very small:-

Number of treatments carried out.....	70
Number of baiting points used.....	1323
Number of bodies recovered.....	213

Cowsheds and Dairies.

This Authority's functions under the Milk and Dairies Regulations ceased during the early part of the year, being taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Full lists of all the cowsheds and Dairies were supplied to the Ministry concerned. The control of Dairies, other than those on farms, still remain under this Authority's jurisdiction. The particulars are as under:-

Number of Dairies.....	7
Number of Visits.....	18

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Number of T.T. Bottling Establishments }....	4
licensed. }	
Number of inspections made.....	15

Factories and Workshops.

Number of Factories inspected.....	31
Number of inspections made.....	36

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There were fifteen licensed camping grounds in the District as under:-

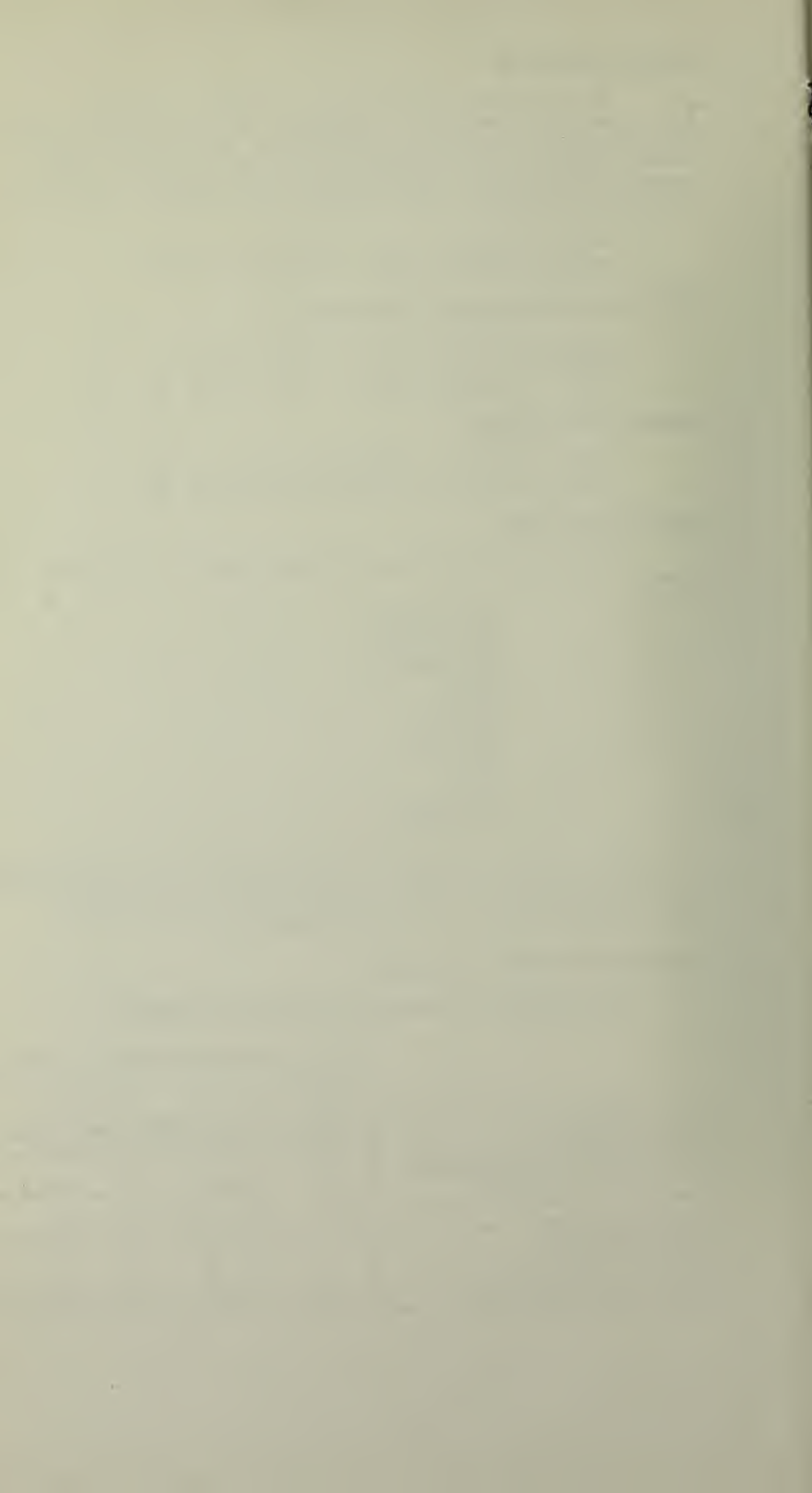
Prah Sands (2)
Mullion (2)
Ruan Minor (3)
Ashton
Budock
Edgecombe
Long Downs
Cury
Mawgan
Gilly Gaben
The Lizard

All sites were inspected as regards sanitation and water supply and a great variation was found as to the amenities on the various sites. It is hoped that all sites will be brought up to a proper standard before the commencement of the next camping season.

Inspections and Supervision of Food.

Meat Inspections - Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	819	266	1201	3111	15
Number inspected	90.4% of all killings inspected				
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	4	14	2	20	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		2		2	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	6	-	-	-
Whole carcases condemned	10	32	-	1	-



Establishments for the Preparation of Food.

Number of visits made..... 155

Other Foods Condemned.

Pork Luncheon.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Batchelor Peas.....	1 lb. 3 ozs.
Salmon.....	2 lbs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Pickhards.....	15 ozs.
Grapefruit Juice.....	20 ozs.
Frozen Egg (Australian).....	2 cwts.
Bartlott Peas.....	5 lbs.
Margarino.....	3 lbs.
Luncheon Meat.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
D.A.K. Luncheon Meat.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Veal Loaf.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Apricot.....	1 lb. 6 ozs.
Tinned Meat.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Ice Cream.

There are 23 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice cream. Frequent samples were collected from these premises with the following results:-

Number of samples taken.....	82
Number in Provisional Group 1.....	19
Number in Provisional Group 2.....	30
Number in Provisional Group 3.....	32
Number in Provisional Group 4.....	1
